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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1915. —SEMI-WEEKLY.

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CUBAN SUGAR TO BE ISSUE IN LITIGATION OVER TARIFF

State Of Louisiana Wins First Step in Congress Which Paves Way To Test Validity of the Underwood Law As To Duty

NEW SCHEDULE FAILS TO GIVE CUBA BENEFIT

If Contention Be Upheld It Would Mean Discontinuance Of Cuba Quotations Fixing Price For Product Of American Territory

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable) WASHINGTON, February 9.—The house judiciary committee yesterday voted to report favorably on the Broussard resolution, which grants congressional authority for the State of Louisiana to test before the Supreme Court the provisions of the Underwood Tariff Law in respect to the amount of duty to be levied upon sugars imported from Cuba.

Cuba Not Favored The state of Louisiana is, in itself, the owner of certain sugar mills in the state, and is therefore able to bring a suit direct in the supreme court. The contention of the attorney-general of Louisiana is that the Underwood tariff failed to provide for the continuance of the 25 per cent tariff preference in favor of Cuba on the new tariff rate on sugar, and that, therefore, the new tariff fails to include Cuba in its provisions.

CUBA NOT FAVORED The contention which the Supreme Court will be asked to pass upon is that Cuban sugar must be taxed for import under the old tariff, which would compel Cuban importers to pay \$1.34 a hundredweight, the former rate, instead of \$1.0048 as now imposed.

Should the contention of Louisiana be upheld, it would mean a discontinuance of the Cuban quotations fixing the price for American-grown sugars, inasmuch as Cuba would have to pay a greater duty than other foreign producers.

MORE ITALIANS CALLED TO DUTY

Reserves Of Second Category Must Join Colors On Account Of Disquieting Conditions

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable) ROME, February 9.—A royal decree, issued yesterday, calls to the colors for regular duty the soldiers of the second category of the classes of 1893 and 1894. These reserves are ordered to join their regiment and to remain with the colors, in garrison, until May 31.

DISQUIETING REPORTS While it is generally regarded that this further increase of the number of men under arms, ready for instant action, is in relation to the European situation, disquieting reports are being received through official circles regarding the situation in Libya, North Africa, where the Mohammedan tribesmen are in many districts now in open rebellion, while the loyalty of the native troops is thought not to be relied upon.

REBELS ARE ENCOURAGED The rebels, encouraged by the withdrawal of many regiments of regular Italian troops, are now out in force, the revolt encircling the city of Tripoli, where fortifications are hurriedly being built. The Italian authorities expect that the city will be attacked shortly.

TEXT OF GERMAN MEMORANDUM AFFECTING NEUTRAL COMMERCE

WASHINGTON, February 7.—Following is the full text of the memorandum of the imperial German government concerning the retaliation against measures taken by England in alleged violation of international law to stop neutral sea commerce with Germany. It is dated from Berlin on February 4:

"Since the beginning of the present war Great Britain has carried on a mercantile warfare against Germany in a way that defies all the principles of international law. It is true the British government has announced in a number of decrees the London Declaration concerning naval warfare to be binding on its naval forces, but in reality she has renounced the Declaration in its most important particulars, although her own delegates at the London Conference on Naval Warfare had recognized its conclusions to be valid as international law.

The British government has put a number of articles in the list of contraband which are not or at most only indirectly useful for military purposes and therefore, according to the London Declaration, may not be designated as contraband. She has further actually abolished the distinction between absolute and relative contraband, inasmuch as she has subjected to capture all articles of relative contraband intended for Germany without reference to the harbor in which they are to be unloaded or to the hostile or peaceful use to which they are to be put. She does not even hesitate to violate the Paris Declaration as her naval forces have seized on neutral ships German property that was not contraband.

TAKES PRISONERS FROM NEUTRAL SHIPS In violation of her own desire concerning the London Declaration, she has further, through her naval forces, taken from neutral ships numerous Germans liable to military service and has made of them prisoners of war.

Finally, she has declared the entire North Sea to be an Area of War, and if she has not made impossible the passage of neutral shipping through the sea between Scotland and Norway, has reserved it as difficult and so dangerous that ports in violation of all international law.

All these measures have the obvious purpose, through the illegal paralysis of legitimate neutral commerce, not only to strike at the German military strength, but also at the economic life of Germany, and finally, through starvation, doom the entire population of Germany to destruction.

The neutral Powers have generally acquiesced in the steps taken by the English government; especially they have not succeeded in inducing the British government to restore the German individuals and property seized in violation of international law. In certain directions they have also aided the measures which are irreconcilable with the freedom of the sea, in that they have, obviously under the pressure of England, hindered by export and transit embargoes the transit of wares for peaceful purposes to Germany.

BRITISH COURSE MAKES CHANGES NECESSARY The German government has in view called the attention of neutral Powers to the fact that it must face the question of whether it can longer persevere in its hitherto strict observance of the rules of the London Declaration, if Great Britain were to continue its course and the neutral Powers were to continue to acquiesce in these violations of neutrality to the detriment of Germany. For her violations of international law Great Britain pleads the vital interests which the British Empire has at stake and the neutral Powers seem to satisfy them with a theoretical protest. Therefore, in fact they accept the vital interests of belligerents as sufficient excuse for every method of warfare.

Germany must now appeal to these same vital interests to its regret. It therefore sees itself forced to military measures aimed at England in retaliation against the English procedure. Just as England has designated the area between Scotland and Norway as an Area of War, so Germany now declares all waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the entire English Channel, as an Area of War. She will thus proceed against the shipping of the enemy for this purpose.

NEUTRAL SHIPPING IN WARNING Beginning February 18, 1915, she will endeavor to destroy every enemy ship that is found in this Area of War, without its always being possible to avert the peril that thus threatens persons and cargoes. Neutrals are therefore warned against further entrusting crews, passengers and wares to ships. Their attention is also called to the fact that it is advisable for their ships to avoid entering this area, for even though the German naval forces have instructions to avoid violence to neutral ships, inasmuch as they are recognizable in view of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British government and the contingencies of naval warfare, their becoming victims of torpedoes directed against enemy ships cannot always be avoided; at the same time it is especially noted that shipping north of Shetland Island, in the eastern area of the North Sea and in a strip of at least thirty sea miles in width along The Netherlands coast is not imperiled.

The German government gives such early notice of these measures that hostile as well as neutral ships may have time according to adapt their plans for landing at ports in this Area of War.

Germany may expect that the neutral Powers will show no less consideration for the vital interests of Germany than for those of England, and will aid in keeping their citizens and the property of the latter from this area. This is the more to be expected as it must be to the interests of the neutral Powers to see this destructive war end as soon as possible.

TURKISH INVASION OF EGYPT FAILURE

Divisions Of Sultan Are Overwhelmed By Offensive Of Anglo-Indian Forces

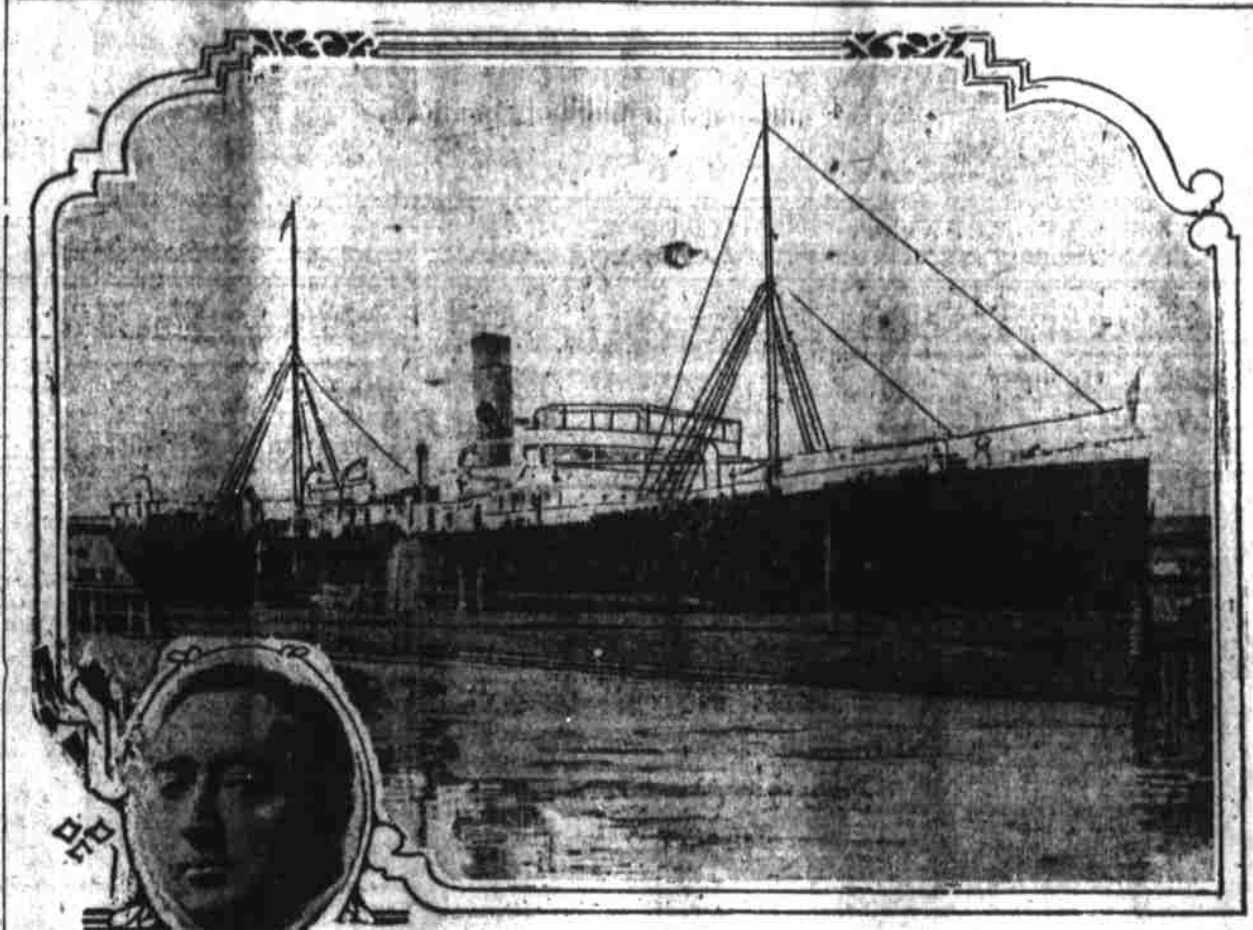
(Associated Press by Commercial Cable) LONDON, February 9.—An official report from Cairo announces the complete collapse of the Turkish invasion of Egypt, the divisions of the Sultan having been overwhelmed by the offensive of the Anglo-Indian forces, which included several of the regiments from Australia.

The Turks attempted to seize the canal in two places, at Ismailia and at El Kantara. They were in considerable force, but proved no match for the troops defending the waterway.

After a battle which lasted through two days, the Turks are now in full retreat eastward, followed and harried by the British. There is not a live, unimprisoned Turkish soldier within twenty miles of the canal now, says the Cairo dispatch.

STEAMER DACIA REACHES NORFOLK CARRYING COTTON TO ROTTERDAM AND WHICH IS CONSIGNED TO BREMEN

STEAMER DACIA, American Freighter And Formerly Flying German Flag, Which Will Be Seized By British To Test Validity of New Registry, And E. N. Breitung of New York, Owner



Big Freighter Will Be Seized By the British

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable) NORFOLK, Virginia, February 9.—The steamer Dacia, which arrived here from Galveston, en route to Rotterdam with cotton, will probably sail today, on a voyage that is certain to become historic.

The British have announced that they will seize the Dacia and will take her case before a prize court, to make a test of the question of the transfer of German-owned ships to American registry and ownership.

Her cargo will not be seized, unless contraband be found concealed, but will trans-ship to the Dutch port for forwarding to the German consignees at Bremen.

Eleven members of the crew left the ship here, fearing imprisonment in Great Britain should the ship be seized by the British cruisers.

GERMANY EXPELS NEUTRAL CLAIMS

All Foreigners In Alsace Must Leave On Account Of Depleted Food Supply

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable) BERNE, Switzerland, February 9.—The German government has issued a decree of expulsion which affects all the citizens of neutral nations now residents of Alsace.

The decree states that all neutrals must leave that province forthwith. Italians and Swiss are the ones principally affected.

It is believed here that the growing scarcity of foodstuff is responsible for this decree, the government finding it necessary to conserve the supply by limiting the distribution of it to German subjects only.

VILLAISTAS CAPTURED BY A CARRANZA FORCE

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable) BEAVERVILLE, Texas, February 9.—Three trainloads of Villaistas, seeking to escape from Monterey to Saltillo, have fallen into the hands of Carranzistas. The trains were held up south of Monterey, where the track had been destroyed, and the Villa men surrounded and forced to surrender.

At once two powerful gasoline sampans, owned by Kondo and manned by the Japanese fishermen, were dispatched to the sides of the distressed ship. After considerable difficulties all members of the crew and important documents in the ship were transferred to the fishing sampans and landed at a spot about a mile from the Kondo camps, where the officers and men camped.

AFGHANISTAN BEGINS HOLY WAR ON BRITISH

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable) CONSTANTINOPLE, February 9.—One of the prominent papers here publishes a statement that the declaration of a holy war has been made in Afghanistan and that Baluchistan and East Persian tribesmen have joined it, marching out against the British.

TEUTON LUNGE TO PIERCE SLAV LEGION BEFORE WARSAW FAILS

Petrograd Says General Situation Along Both Fronts In Poland And In Carpathians Indicates German Abandonment

MUSCOVITES LAUNCH NEW INVASION OF EAST PRUSSIA

On Main Section Where Kaiser Has Been Directing The Fighting His Troops Have Been Held Back, Losing Heavily

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable) PETROGRAD, February 9.—Official statements of the general situation along both Polish fronts and in the Carpathians are the most bright issued by the general staff for the past two weeks, indicating that the German offensive which has been desperately endeavoring to pierce the lines before Warsaw has stopped, while the Russian offensive in the three main theaters of the war is being vigorously and successfully forced.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS GENERAL The right wing of the Russian force being driven to the north of the Vistula is encountering a strong opposition west of Sierpe, but is making progress. The left of this line rests upon Dabrynia, some twenty-five miles east of the Prussian border city of Thorn. This wing has advanced slightly.

A new invasion of East Prussia, from the south, from the direction of Kolno, has been launched and already the vanguard has had encounters with the German forces at Johannsburg. There has also been some fighting at Khorjels and Myschenetz.

GERMANS CEASE OFFENSIVE Along the main front before Warsaw, against which the Germans have been hurling their regiments, under cover of fierce artillery attacks, the Germans have ceased their offensive and their artillery is now passive. It is here that the Kaiser has been personally directing the fighting, which has ended in apparent failure, after a tremendous cost. Everywhere along the Baura the Russians are either holding their original positions or have taken up advanced ground.

It appears evident that the great attempt to pierce the Russian lines at Borjow, which was begun on January 31 and maintained in continuous assault, has been given up. The assaults ended with nightfall on the sixth.

SLAVS FORCE FIGHTING On the seventh the Russians forced the fighting, their advance having been thrown across the lower Baura. Here they have carried three lines of barbed wire entanglements and captured the strong supporting position of the Germans at Komiony, taking a number of prisoners.

In the Carpathians the Russian offensive continues strong and the Austro-Germans have been defeated, with a heavy loss in killed and captured. Along the Mesolaborca-Lutowski front the Russians have taken several strongly fortified positions, capturing sixty officers, thirty-five hundred men and eleven machine guns.

GERMAN LUNGES TERRIFIC

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable) LONDON, February 8.—German lunges at Central Poland are resulting in heavy losses on both sides. There is little change in the alignment of the opposing armies, though Petrograd reports minor victories there and in Northern Poland.

The Carpathian struggle is still undecided. The Russians maintain that the Austro-German attack has broken down. The Teutonic allies have lost 2500 prisoners and dead and wounded in proportion.

(Additional Cable on Page Four.)

CARGO OF WILHELMINA MAY GO FOR WAR RELIEF

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable) LONDON, February 8.—Indications are that the American Belgian relief commission will buy the cargo of the steamer Wilhelmina, thus averting the probability of her seizure by the British. The commission has bid \$300,000 for the cargo, which consists of food stuff.